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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,767	09/12/2005	William Baxendale	I-2002.016 US	5168
31846 7590 03/01/2007 INTERVET INC. PATENT DEPARTMENT PO BOX 318 MILLSBORO, DE 19966-0318			EXAMINER	
			HURT, SHARON L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WILLOW CITCO,	<i>DE 19900 0510</i>		1648	
SHORTENED STATUTOR	RY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/01/2007	PAPER	

# Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
Office Antique O	10/527,767	BAXENDALE ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Sharon Hurt	1648			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period value to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	I.  nely filed  the mailing date of this communication.  D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status	•	•			
<ol> <li>Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 November 2006.</li> <li>This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.</li> <li>Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.</li> </ol>					
Disposition of Claims					
<ul> <li>4)  Claim(s) 1 and 4-10 is/are pending in the application.</li> <li>4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.</li> <li>5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed.</li> <li>6)  Claim(s) 1 and 10 is/are rejected.</li> <li>7)  Claim(s) 7 is/are objected to.</li> <li>8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.</li> </ul>					
Application Papers	•				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the order of t	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date  S Patent and Trademark Office	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ite			

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Response to Arguments

The rejection of claims 1 and 4-10 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the deposit requirement is withdrawn pursuant applicant's arguments and submission of a copy of the Budapest Treaty.

#### New Rejections

## Claim Objections

Claim 7 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim should refer to other claims in the alternative only--, and/or, --cannot depend from any other multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim has not been further treated on the merits.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. This is a written description rejection, rather than an enablement rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Applicant is directed to the Guidelines for the Examination

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of Patent Applications Under the 35 U.S.C. 112, & 1 "Written Description" Requirement, Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 4, pages 1099-1111, Friday January 5, 2001.

Vas-Cath Inc. V. Mahurka, 19 USPQ2d 1111, states that Aapplicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of the invention. The invention, for purposes of the written description inquiry, is whatever is now claimed (see page 1117). A review of the language of the claim indicates that these claims are drawn to a genus, i.e. chicken astrovirus type 2, accession no. I-2932, and immunological related chicken astroviruses.

To provide adequate written description and evidence of possession of a claimed genus, the specification must provide sufficient distinguishing characteristics of the genus. The factors to be considered include disclosure of complete or partial structure, physical and/or chemical properties, functional characteristics, structure/function correlation, methods of making the claimed product, or any combination thereof.

A description of a genus may be achieved by means of a recitation of a representative number of species falling within the scope of the genus or of a recitation of structural features common to the members of the genus, which features constitute a substantial portion of the genus. *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co.*, 119 F3d 1559, 1569, 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1997). In *Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly* (43 USPQ2d 1398-1412), the court held that a generic statement which defines a genus of nucleic acids by only their functional activity does not provide an adequate written description of the genus. The court indicated that, while applicants are not required to disclose every species encompassed by a genus, the description of the genus is achieved by the recitation of a

obtaining the claimed chemical invention.

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representative number of species falling within the scope of the claimed genus. At section B(1), the court states An adequate written description of a DNA ... requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties, not a mere wish or plan for

There is a single species of the claimed genus disclosed that is within the scope of the claimed genus, *i.e.* chicken astrovirus type 2 (CAstV-2). The disclosure of a single disclosed species may provide an adequate written description of a genus when the species disclosed is representative of the genus. However, the present claim encompasses numerous species that are not further described; i.e., immunologically related viruses. There is substantial variability among the species. In the absence of sufficient recitation of distinguishing characteristics, the specification does not provide adequate written description of the claimed genus, which is immunological related chicken astrovirus (CAstV). One of skill in the art would not recognize from the disclosure that the applicant was in possession of the genus. The specification does not clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed (see *Vas-Cath* at page 1116).

Applicant is reminded that *Vas-Cath* makes clear that the written description provision of 35 U.S.C. 112 is severable from its enablement provision (see page 1115).

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for the deposited strain of chicken astrovirus type 2 (CAstV-2) is not enabling for an immunologically related chicken astrovirus (CAstV).

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Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for a vaccine administered to poultry is not enabled for a vaccine administered to animals.

The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to practice the invention commensurate in scope with these claims. The first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 states: "The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same...". The courts have interpreted this to mean that the specification must enable one skilled in the art to make and use the invention without undue experimentation. The courts have further interpreted undue experimentation as requiring ingenuity beyond that to be expected of one of ordinary skill in the art (Fields v. Conover, 170 USPQ 276 (CCPA 1971)) or requiring an extended period of experimentation in the absence of sufficient direction or guidance (In re Colianni, 195 USPQ 150 (CCPA 1977)). The factors to be considered in determining whether undue experimentation is required are summarized In re Wands 858 F.2d 731, 8 USPQ2nd 1400 (Fed. Cir. 1988). They include: (1) the quantity of experimentation necessary, (2) the amount or direction or guidance presented, (3) the presence or absence of working examples, (4) the nature of the invention, (5) the state of the prior art, (6) the relative skill of those In the art, (7) the predictability or unpredictability of the art, and (8) the breadth of the claims. The instant disclosure fails to meet the enablement requirement for the following reasons:

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The nature of the invention: The invention is drawn to a deposited strain of a new chicken astrovirus type 2 (CAstV-2), a cell culture infected with the CAstV-2 and a vaccine comprising CAstV-2. The invention also encompasses immunologically related astroviruses.

The state of the prior art: The art teaches that avian astroviruses are an important disease of poultry, which are important in the world economy. The art teaches that there is variation among avian astroviruses and between the types 1 and 2 of turkey astrovirus as described by Koci et al. (Avian Pathology, 2002, Vol. 31, pages 213-227).

The amount of direction or guidance present and the presence or absence of working examples: Because the invention is drawn to the deposited strain of CAstV-2 and there are structural differences between CAstV-2 and immunologically related CastV, detailed teachings are required in the disclosure to enable the full scope of the claims. These teachings are absent. Applicant's disclosure is limited to the deposited strain of CAstV-2. Examples are provided for CAstV-2; however, no examples are provided for any immunological related CastV, which is not the deposited strain. There is no guidance found in the specification and no working examples drawn to making or administering vaccine compositions comprising astroviruses, which are immunologically related to but distinct from the deposited CastV-2.

The breadth of the claims and the quantity of experimentation needed: The invention encompasses CAstV-2 and any immunological related CastV. Because the specification fails to provide guidance as to make or use vaccine compositions comprising immunologically related CAstV distinct from the deposited strain of CAstV-2, it would require undue experimentation by one of skill in the art to be able to practice the claimed invention commensurate in scope with the claims.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Sharon Hurt whose telephone number is 571-272-3334. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00 - 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Bruce Campell can be reached on 571-272-0974. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated

information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Sharon Hurt

February 17, 2007

BRENDA BRUMBACK
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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